

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

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Communications.

For the National Recorder.

TO ROBERT WALSH, ESQ.

No. I.

Having perused, with great satisfaction, your able "Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain," and your masterly defence of your country's character and her rights, I do not entertain the least doubt that it will be considered by all impartial judges as decisive of the main question you have ventured to discuss; not only on this side of the Atlantic, but over the whole extent of the European continent; where, I presume, from the fund of information it contains with respect to this western world, it will be soon translated into various languages, and read with avidity by all inquirers into political and general science. It will be considered as a work of the first authority, and of course be repeatedly referred to by writers on our history and policy.

After paying this sincere tribute of respect to your industry and talents, permit me to point out, for your reconsideration, one subject on which I think you have erred, by depending too implicitly on the interested and partial statement of a suspicious authority, and hence have cast an imputation on a respectable religious society, which I hope to convince you they have not merited.

A very judicious writer has observed that "it is a breach of common honesty, either to advance an accusation against any man or body of men without having examined into its truth, or to repeat it when it has been proved to be false and without foundation."

I would not have you for a moment suppose that this observation is quoted

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to bear upon *you*, being meant to apply to Holmes, from whose annals you have introduced the following quotation, with the preceding or preliminary remark.

"The excesses of bigotry, which were committed by the Puritans of New England, during the 17th century, can neither be disguised nor defended. They admit however of some *extenuation*, which is to be found in such considerations as the following, offered by one of their *descendants*. [Holmes in his *American Annals*.] 'To vindicate the errors of our ancestors were to make them our own. It is allowed they were culpable; but we do not consider that in the present instance they stood alone, or that they merited all the censure bestowed on them. Laws similar to those of Massachusetts were passed elsewhere against the Quakers, and particularly in Virginia. If no execution took place here, as it did in New England, it was owing to the moderation of the church. The prevalent opinion among most sects of Christians, at that day, that toleration is sinful, ought to be remembered, nor should it be forgotten, that the *first Quakers* in New England, besides speaking and writing what was deemed blasphemous, reviled magistrates and ministers, and disturbed religious assemblies; and that the tendency of their tenets and practices was to the *subversion of the commonwealth* in that period of its infancy. In reviewing the conduct of our revered ancestors, it is but just to make allowance for the times in which they lived, and the occasions of their measures.'"—*Vide Walsh's Appeal*, pt. 1, p. 50.

Had I met with these insidious apologies for the most unchristian and cruel persecutions of innocent and inoffensive individuals, in Holmes alone, although they might have excited a momentary glow of indignation, yet I should have passed them over without feeling myself called upon to notice them in the manner which is now attempted; knowing, from the obscurity both of the work and its author, that their influence could not be extensive; and that, from the quarter from which they proceeded, they would only be considered by all liberal minded

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men, as the last faint murmurs in the United States, of the expiring spirit of persecuting zeal and bigotry. But since they have been transposed into the full and rich treasury of your philosophic work, they may acquire a value and a currency, to which, from any intrinsic merit, they were certainly not entitled.

Believing your motto, as well as my own, to be "*Amicus Plato sed magis amica veritas*," I shall proceed, without apologizing for the freedom of the foregoing observations, to state a few facts, and to offer some remarks on the quotation you have made from Holmes.

It is probable you have not dipped into the early history of the people called Quakers, as written by some respectable authors of their own society, otherwise I presume you would not have placed so much reliance upon the assertions and palliations of the annalist—even after you had made every due allowance for, what you possibly might consider as, a sectarian and partial narrative.

Holmes accuses "the first Quakers in New England with speaking and writing what was deemed blasphemous," but he does not furnish us with any specimens of these blasphemous expressions—and it is believed that the opinions and doctrines, which they then delivered, have never been disavowed by the society to which they belonged, but are such as are held by the Quakers of the present day; whether these are "blasphemous" or not, and whether their "tenets and practices tend to the subversion of the commonwealth," let those who are best acquainted with them, out of the pale of their own church, judge.

I believe it would be only necessary, at the present period of religious toleration, to excite universal abhorrence of the conduct of the annalist's "*revered ancestors*," to tell a plain unvarnished tale, without any comments; for, however just it may be, to "make allowance for the times in which they lived," I believe unbiassed and philosophic minds can make but little for "the occasions of their measures."

The work from which I shall draw the chief materials of the brief narrative which I propose to submit to your liberal consideration, is Sewell's *History of the Quakers*; and the character given of the work, by one of the best informed and

most candid of the British reviewers, Aikin, is as follows: "Sewell's is, on many accounts, a highly curious and valuable book; it is not only the longest, but probably also the best written English book by a foreigner; it conveys much information concerning the state of England, which would vainly be sought in more celebrated authors; and it furnishes abundant matter of fruitful thoughts, for those persons who do not like plain truth the less for being told in plain language, and who are able to extract the philosophy of history for themselves."

And permit me here to declare, that in venturing to address you on this subject, I come forward entirely as a *volunteer*; not having been enticed to take up my pen by the suggestions of any sectarian prejudice. Neither am I *enlisted* in the cause of, what I consider to be, the truth, by the prospect of any *bounty*; or the excitement of any member of a society, whose principles, although I esteem, I do not rigidly embrace,

"*Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor.*"

But with all the energy of feeling, I abhor and detest, wherever it exists, the destroying spirit of religious persecution and bigotry, which has, in the Christian world, been infinitely more mischievous, and more to be execrated, than the *Juggernaut* of Indian idolatry—for if the latter has destroyed its thousands, the former has not been satisfied even with the immolation of its tens of thousands, and this, with circumstances of aggravated injustice and cruelty, at which even the ignorant and superstitious native of Hindostan would shudder.

Should then a philosophic writer of the present day attempt to palliate or soften its horrors and its ravages; or should he, in the pious duty of revering his ancestors, be bound to justify and revere even their crimes? Forbid it spirit of philanthropy and true religion!

It appears from Sewell's *Narrative*, that the first Quakers (two respectable females) who arrived at Boston, before any existing law against the society, were treated with the greatest harshness; their trunks and chests being searched, and their books, amounting to upwards of one hundred, carried ashore and burnt

by the common hangman; and they committed to prison, solely on the score of their religious principles. "Their pen, ink and paper," says the historian,* "were taken from them, and they not suffered to have any candle light in the night season; nay, what is more, they were stripped naked, under pretence to know whether they were witches, though in searching no token was found upon them but of innocence: and in this search they were so barbarously misused, that modesty forbids to mention it." They were sent away in the vessel that brought them, the jailer being permitted to keep their beds and bible for his fees.

Such were the first fruits to the Quakers of the Christian charity of the annalist's "revered ancestors;" and when it is considered, that these unfortunate strangers were of the female sex, it is not to be presumed that the more hardy males, who should happen to land on the same *hospitable shore*, could have any encouragement to expect more gentle treatment.

It does not appear that these outraged females had either enjoyed any opportunity of speaking or writing "*what was deemed blasphemous*," or "*disturbing religious assemblies*;" neither are they charged, as far as it appears, with "*reviling magistrates and ministers*."

In less than a month after this, eight other persons of this *dangerous* society, four of which number were females, fleeing from persecution in England, arrived at the same port, and met with the same *careful* treatment, being first locked up in prison, and then sent back to their native country, at the expense of the captain who brought them; having first received this *humane* caution from governor *Endicott*, of *philanthropic* memory, "*Take heed ye break not our ecclesiastical laws, for then ye are sure to stretch by a halter*;" regretting, at the same time, that he had not been at Boston when the two first females, above alluded to, arrived; "*For if I had been there*," said he, with great gallantry, "*I would have had them well whipped*."

It was immediately after this, that the first law was enacted, "prohibiting all masters of ships to bring any Quakers

into that jurisdiction, and themselves from coming in, on penalty of the house of correction."*

By this and their subsequent conduct, as Marshall well observes, though just escaped from persecution, the annalist's ancestors demonstrated, that it was not the *principle*, but its application, that they condemned, while they thus became persecutors themselves.

Upon the publication of this law, a respectable and aged citizen, a member of their own church, named Upshal, in consequence of remonstrating against its unchristian severity, was fined, imprisoned, and then banished in the midst of winter.

And to show that heathens and savages may occasionally possess more of the "*milk of human kindness*," than the high professors of christianity, it is mentioned by the historian, that upon Upshal's coming to Rhode Island, he met with an Indian chief, who, being informed of the treatment he had met with, behaved to him with great kindness, and told him, "*if he would live with him, he would make him a warm house*;" exclaiming, at the same time, "*What a God have the English, who deal thus with one another about their God!*"

As we have now arrived at the close of the first act of persecution of the annalist's "revered ancestors," and as we shall be called upon to make greater "allowances," for some future "occasions of their measures," we shall for the present let the curtain drop, and assure you that, we remain, with great respect,

PHILALETHES.

For the National Recorder.

BRIEF REVIEW.

(Continued.)

"An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America." By ROBERT WALSH, jr.

"The difficulties surmounted by the colonists," the "military efforts and sufferings of the colonists in the wars of the

* The preamble of this law commences with the following words: "Whereas, there is a cursed sect of *Hereticks* lately risen up in the world, which are commonly called Quakers," &c. See Hazard's State Papers, vol. i. p. 630.

* Sewell, p. 157, Folio Edit. 1728.

mother country," and the "benefits reaped by Great Britain from the American trade," are the respective subjects of investigation in the third, fourth, and fifth sections of this work. The researches of our author have produced much valuable information on these subjects, and have contributed very materially to increase our historical knowledge of the colonies. These sections will therefore naturally claim the attentive perusal of those who are desirous of obtaining that knowledge. Though we do not deem it necessary to go into a detailed examination of the valuable information here presented, we cannot pass from that which relates to the commercial benefits reaped by Great Britain, without a farther notice. It has already been shown, that the colonists owed few obligations to the government of the mother country; and the great and important benefits which she derived from their commerce are now brought clearly to view. In relation to these benefits the following extract is sufficient for our purpose, though it must be observed that it refers to a period when the colonies were comparatively in an infant state.

"The great productiveness of the colonies to the mother country, thus recognized before the expiration, and at the beginning, of the eighteenth century, increased in a geometrical progression from that period, and drew equally pointed acknowledgments from later writers. In the year 1728, Sir William Keith, a man of superior sagacity, who had occupied the station of governor of Pennsylvania, and investigated personally and in complete detail, the commercial relations of North America with the other parts of the British empire, submitted to the British government a very able discourse on the subject,* in which he presented the following summary of what he styled 'the principal benefits then arising to Great Britain from the trade of the colonies.'

"1. The colonies take off and consume above one-sixth part of the woollen manufactures exported from Great Britain; which is the chief staple of England, and the main support of the landed interest.

"2. They take off and consume more than double that value in linen and calicoes, which are partly the product of Britain and Ireland, and partly the profitable returns made for that product when carried to foreign countries.

"3. The luxury of the colonies, which increases daily, consumes great quantities of English manufactured silks, haberdashery,

household furniture, and trinkets of all sorts, as also a very considerable value in East India goods.

"4. A great revenue is raised to the crown of Britain by returns made in the produce of the plantations, especially tobacco; which at the same time helps England to bring nearer to a balance her unprofitable trade with France.

"5. These colonies promote the interest and trade of Britain, by a vast increase of shipping and seamen, which enables them to carry great quantities of fish to Spain, Portugal, Leghorn, &c.; furs, logwood, and rice, to Holland, where they keep great Britain considerably in the balance of trade with those countries.

"6. If reasonably encouraged, the colonies are now in a condition to furnish Britain with as much of the following commodities as it can demand, viz. masting for the navy and all sorts of timber, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, oil, rosin, copper ore, with pig and bar iron; by means whereof the balance of trade to Russia and the Baltic, may be very much reduced in favour of Great Britain.

"7. The profits arising to all those colonies by trade, are returned in bullion, or rather useful effects, to Great Britain; where the superfluous cash, and other riches, acquired in America, must centre; which is not one of the least securities that Britain has, to keep the colonies always in due subjection.

"8. The colonies upon the main are the granary of America, and a necessary support to the sugar plantations, in the West Indies, which could not subsist without them."

If the benefits Great Britain derived from the trade of her American colonies were great, how much more important must they be, when we reflect on the increase of that trade, since these have become independent states. It may safely be asserted, that England does not possess a trade intrinsically more valuable than that with the United States. The progress of this commercial intercourse appears to have been commensurate with the rapid growth of our country, and while this circumstance must have claimed the attention of the politicians of Great Britain, our surprise must be excited to find the least hostile disposition manifested towards this country. Indeed we are inclined to the opinion, that the British ministry have at length begun duly to appreciate the value of our commercial intercourse, and although they cannot avoid occasionally exhibiting symptoms of jealousy at our rising greatness, they will not for trifling considerations again allow of an interruption of that intercourse. From the mass of information presented by the author before

* See the whole of this curious and interesting paper, in Burk's History of Virginia, vol. ii. chap. ii.

us, in relation to this subject, we select the following as particularly worthy of notice.

"I may be permitted, before I leave this topic of commercial obligation, to advance to a more recent period. If a British statesman could not, after the American war, say absolutely, as Chatham had done before its occurrence, 'America is the fountain of our wealth, the nerve of our strength, the basis of our power,' he might, however, safely ascribe no inconsiderable share of the continued prosperity of the British isles, to the commercial intercourse which was re-established with her, and to her increase in wealth and population. Her vast consumption of British manufactures, her abundant production of the raw materials, cotton particularly,* her imports from the East Indies, her traffic with the West, the diffusion, through her means, of the British commodities of every description over the continent of Europe, gave her, in her independent state, an aspect nearly approaching to that under which Chatham saw her in the colonial. A distinguished member of the British parliament, Mr. Alexander Baring, examined fully in 1808, with the advantages of practical knowledge and much general commercial learning, the question of her increased utility, and pronounced that, upon the whole, she had, in her independent situation, to a greater degree than could have been expected from any other, been the means of *augmenting the British resources, in the war with the continental powers—that she contributed in the highest degree possible, all the benefits which one nation could derive from the existence of another, or that one mother country could receive from that of the best regulated colony.*† The same inquirer ascertained, that three-fourths of the money proceeding from the consumption of the produce of the soil of America, in all parts of the world, were paid to Great Britain for her manufactures. He developed other benefits, the reality of which did not admit of dispute, and found it unpardonable 'that his countrymen should entertain a jealousy of the prosperity and wealth American independence had produced, which not only served

to circulate the produce of their industry, where they could not carry it themselves, but by increasing the means of America, augmented in the same proportion her consumption of that produce, at a time when the loss of their former customers, by the persecutions of France, rendered it most valuable.' "

In the sixth section we have an examination of the relative disposition of Great Britain and America from the peace of 1763. The period embraced by this is the most interesting of the colonial history;—that which immediately preceded our acknowledged independence. The relative disposition manifested at this period, have perhaps been misrepresented by writers on both sides, which we could scarcely expect to be otherwise during the existence of violent animosities. We can now, however, calmly look back to that period, and time having laid bare many of the secret springs of action, we are enabled to form a more correct judgment of their movements.

From the investigation of our author, it appears evident that we are to attribute the revolution in this country to the extreme ignorance of the British ministry not only of its resources, but also, of the disposition of the American people. The exertions of Franklin to enlighten them on these subjects, were made in vain. The powerful eloquence of Chatham was without effect. Indeed so pertinaciously stubborn do they appear to have been in their opinions, even after the occurrence of many important events, calculated to remove those mists through which they had viewed the colonies, that we can scarcely allow them the appellation of rational men, unless we are to suppose that they were governed by the will of a master, whose prejudices were so strong that they were afraid to communicate all the information they possessed. The relative dispositions manifested at this period on either side of the Atlantic, are investigated with candour by our author, and will be found on an attentive examination of the information which he has afforded, greatly in favour of the American people, under all the aggravating circumstances in which they were placed. We deem the following extract worthy of attention, not merely as an evidence of American generosity, but because the facts stated deserve to be more generally known.

* In 1791, the first parcel of cotton of American growth, was exported from the United States. Calculated on the average of the six years, from 1806 to 1811, there was annually imported into Great Britain, from the United States, 34,568,487 pounds, and in 1811, 46,872,452 pounds. In 1755, the cotton manufacture, in England, was ranked "among the humblest of the domestic arts;" the products of this branch were then almost entirely for home consumption; in 1797, it took the lead of all the other manufactures in Great Britain, and in 1809, gave employment to 800,000 persons, and its annual value was estimated at 30,000,000*l.* or 132,000,000 of dollars.—Seybert.

† Examination of the Orders in Council, &c.

"The conduct and temper of the ministry in the case of Ethan Allen,—which would have been the same in that of Montgomery, had he fallen into their hands,—deserves to be visited with the contrast, which is afforded in such a trait as the following, related by general Burgoyne in the house of commons, on the 26th of May, 1778.

"The district of Saratoga is the property of major general Scuyler, of the American troops; there were large barracks built by him which took fire the day after the British army arrived on the ground. General Scuyler had likewise a very good dwelling-house, exceeding large store-houses, great saw-mills, and other out-buildings, to the value, altogether, perhaps, of 10,000*l*. A few days before the negotiation with general Gates, the enemy had formed a plan to attack me; a large column of troops were approaching to pass the small river, preparatory to a general action, and were entirely covered from the fire of my artillery by those buildings. Sir, I avow that I gave the order to set them on fire; and in a very short time that whole property, I have described, was consumed. But, to show that the person most deeply concerned in that calamity, did not put the construction upon it, which it has pleased the honourable gentleman to do, I must inform the house, that one of the first persons I saw, after the convention was signed, was general Scuyler. I expressed to him my regret at the event which had happened, and the reasons which had occasioned it. He desired me to think no more of it; said the occasion justified it, according to the principles and rules of war, and that he should have done the same upon the same occasion, or words to that effect. He did more—he sent an aide-de-camp to conduct me to Albany, in order, as he expressed, to procure me better quarters than a stranger might be able to find. This gentleman conducted me to a very elegant house, and to my great surprise, presented me to Mrs. Scuyler and her family; and in this general's house I remained during my whole stay at Albany, with a table of more than twenty covers for me and my friends, and every other possible demonstration of hospitality."

E. A.

October 20th, 1819.

Internal Improvement.

NORTHERN CANAL.

The present is said to be a period of extreme commercial embarrassment and distress. It is certainly so in Kentucky and its neighbourhood. Our circulating medium of exchange continues disordered; and the question is still repeated, What remedy shall be adopted? Several expedients, possessing considerable plausibility, have been proposed, and from some, perhaps, a transient relief has

been experienced; most frequently, however, by the still deeper mortgage of property, whose apparent value the mist of an excessive paper currency ceases to magnify. We at last recognize, that bank promises are not money. They however constitute our medium, and that too attended by the curse of lessened credit.

It is true, no arbitrary mandate of government can compel us to receive the bank notes, or any other paper money; but circumstances, nearly as imperious, produce this effect. Every one, of course, attempts to shelter himself from the loss of depreciation; but it falls with its full weight on the public, and in the first place, on those who are under the necessity of accepting this currency in the course of ordinary dealings.

However specious the doctrine of excessive credit, founded on fictitious capital may have been—although a few individuals of keen foresight, and better acquaintance with principles of political economy, profited by our credulity, the time has at length arrived, when we are compelled to see things as they are. Voluntarily to shut our eyes on our real condition, would be the purest folly. All the temporising shifts we can practise—all the sophisms we can preach, will no longer raise our custom in the estimation of creditors abroad; who are now to be satisfied with realities only.

Instead then of avoiding the pressing evil, it were better face it at once—explore its causes and extent—and no longer rely on a succession of disjointed and temporising expedients. Those heretofore resorted to by legislative bodies, recommended by bank stockholders and directors, town and county meetings, have proved devices insufficient for a radical and systematic cure of the mischiefs of which we complain. But, when the cause and operation of the present distress shall have been fairly ascertained, we can, with more certainty of success, devise something like a permanent system, which shall remove the present distrust, and restore with the least possible delay and inconvenience, our credit and character, now sadly sunk from the proud height it occupied, when bank notes were rare among us, and before the general introduction of the destructive refinement of substituting fiction for reality. It is trusted that a view of our real situation, so far from depressing our spirits, will inspire us with additional energy to recover our former standing; nay more, that it will discover abundant resources to increase our commercial prosperity—means, which, like the unwrought mine, only require to be explored and judiciously managed, to ensure riches to the valley of the Ohio, including the whole of the vast country, now watered by its tributary streams.

It is a certain maxim in commerce, that no import trade can long exist, without an equivalent in exports. It is equally certain and evident, that consumption, without reproduction, must lead individuals, as well as nations,

rapidly to bankruptcy. Every body admits that the best policy for increasing our wealth, is to increase the quantity of well directed and productive industry; and that a prime duty of legislation is to afford motive and object for its exertions. Let us examine if we can avail ourselves of these uncontroverted truths.

The existing state of things is probably more favourable to manufacturing enterprise in this part of the United States, than any which has preceded it, if the undertaker possess real capital and necessary skill in management. Those manufactories, whose bases have rested on bank credit, must seek other support, or be ingulfed like other projects buoyed up by the same airy inflation. The want of skill is attended with prodigal waste, in every extensive establishment. But as it still remains a problem how far we may be justified in making great temporary sacrifices to encourage domestic manufactures, and how far the present state of our affairs and of society, will warrant capitalists in prosecuting that kind of business here, in competition with foreigners and our more experienced eastern neighbours, it may be better to leave manufactures to the calculation of the enterprising, and to such occasional assistance as the general government may be disposed to afford them; while we observe the present pursuits of the mass of our population, and endeavour to turn their industry, as now exerted, to the best account.

We boast with reason of the fertility of our territory, of its genial climate and extraordinary production, even under an imperfect cultivation; yet notwithstanding a previous harvest of high prices, our foreign and domestic debt has been increasing ever since the late war. The wars at home and abroad kept our produce in demand, at high prices, for many years; now that hostilities have terminated on our borders, and peace is restored to Europe, that kind of consumption ceases in a great measure, and the farmer becomes disheartened by want of a market for his accumulated crops—labour will cease, when the reward ceases. Here then, it is obvious, is the point to which our attention must first be directed. Could we find an easy way to convey to a convenient market, our corn, flour, pork, tobacco, hemp, &c. &c. we could enter into fair competition with those of other climes; and the duration of our commercial distress would not long be protracted.

Kentucky must be considered one of the most interior portions of the union, as regards its commercial position, and from that circumstance, labours under natural disadvantages which require to be removed, in a great degree, by artificial means. Kentucky, in common with the rest of the country west of the mountains, has been strangely negligent of her highways; in consequence of which some of her articles for exportation pay nearly as much for internal carriage, as the original cost. This enormous drawback demands a better economy, and should not be neglected.

It is, however, but one item of the difficulty; and one which a sense of local interest will prompt, and local means enable, her citizens to surmount. But there is another more general impediment to the profits of agriculture; one, which the whole Ohio country, in the extent above alluded to, should make common cause to overcome; and which merits our most serious consideration and investigation.

When the millions of property, for market, are once afloat upon the Ohio, the only seaport now accessible by water is New Orleans. It is believed that the condition of that great mart is improving; and it is true that great profits have *sometimes* been made in the trade to that place, from which a corresponding benefit has resulted to the agriculturist of the upper country; but this, as last year's shipments prove, is *not always* the case. Let mercantile adventurers answer, whether there be yet a sufficient capital accumulated in that city, for the purchase of all the vast productions that may descend to it through the Mississippi? Whether the consumption there be not comparatively trifling, and the tonnage there owned insignificant, compared to the bulk to be transported? And moreover, when the length of the voyage is added, whether all these circumstances do not render that market too suddenly and violently fluctuating, to warrant the correct mercantile calculator in purchasing here, except at a very low price? We may also, with propriety inquire, what has heretofore been the general character of factors and agents at that place, for fidelity and punctuality? It is feared that the answers to these queries will not be altogether favourable. Another alarming evil frequently occurs, against which the merchant must guard, unless he invite ruin: this is the deleterious effect of the hot and humid climate on provisions, with which the market is often glutted. All these hazards necessarily subtract from the profits of the produce, without benefit to the merchant; nay, sometimes, and frequently, he too is involved in grievous and ruinous loss in his speculations. Lastly you must call to mind, at what a terrible expense of life this commerce is maintained; how many citizens, transporting these very productions, inhale disease and death, in the unwholesome atmosphere of the lower Mississippi.

Now, as the position is undeniable that our reliance, for future prosperity, must be on our own productions; it is incumbent on us to discover, if possible, another market equally easy of access, where every negotiation for the disposal of our commodities, may be made with advantage and promptitude. This rival market is likely to be at New York, one of the richest cities in the United States, and the greatest seaport in America;—nor is the prospect of this connexion so distant as to be discouraging.

It appears that a bill was actually introduced last winter, into the Ohio legislature, to incorporate a company for the purpose of

cutting a canal between Lake Erie and the river Ohio. The association was composed of some of the richest individuals in that state, all ardent for the enterprize. We understand the project failed in the assembly, in consequence of the novelty of the subject to most of the members. The magnitude of the design, and its mighty consequences, caused them to pause; and a majority thought that to charter a company, with privileges so considerable as those demanded, without more light and information, would be acting with unjustifiable precipitancy. A renewal of the application is expected at the next session; but hopes are entertained that the state will take the work under its own direction. The progress made, and making by the state of New York, in the formation of their Grand Canal, holds out a prospect, not very remote, of an internal communication by water, between the Ohio and their great city; which communication will draw to that emporium the largest portion of the agricultural products, exported from the rich soil of one half of Kentucky. The subject is of sufficient interest to attract the attention of every thinking man in the community; and a comparative sketch of the export trade with each place, with some calculations, will be acceptable; remembering always that every saving is undoubtedly clear gain to individuals and to the country.

The canal in New York is about 360 miles in length; one from the Ohio to the Sandusky will be, probably, 200. Supposing boats to pass at the rate of 25 miles per diem, and taking the New York estimate as our guide for the charges of transportation, the account would stand nearly as follows:

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Freight per ton.</i>
From Ohio to Sandusky,	10 days	\$ 6 66
Sandusky to Buffalo	1	4 00
Buffalo to Albany	15	12 00
Albany to New York	2	4 00
Allowance for loading, unloading, and other detention,	7	\$26 66
	<hr/> Days 35	

If Maysville be the starting point on a voyage to New Orleans, 35 days would be a tolerable good run to the latter in flat bottomed boats; but admitting that half the merchandise should be carried in barges and steam boats, less than 25 days on an average would be insufficient. On arriving at New Orleans, the cargo must be either freighted, sold, or stored. Whether the first course be adopted will depend on the number of vessels that may be in port, and the prospects abroad; of which latter, the view of the Kentucky merchants, from their situation and limited correspondence, cannot be supposed very extensive. Accordingly, when they have shipped from New Orleans, they have commonly found their best account in sending their produce to some port on our Atlantic board, where they find acquaintance and mercantile con-

nexions. This voyage may be computed to consume an average of 28 days. Then adjusting the terms of freight, settling the charter party, loading and other delays, might require a week; how then will stand the account of this voyage?

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Freight per ton.</i>
Voyage down,	25 days	\$15 00
Delays at N. Orleans,	7	
Voyage to E. or ?		
W. India port }	23	20 00
	<hr/> Days 60	\$35 00

Nor can this lapse of time, previous to realizing, be prevented by selling at New Orleans. As before observed, there is too little commercial capital in that city for its exporting merchants to pay down, for all we should often have there for sale. They must give bills on their consignees, at long terms, otherwise you must make heavy allowance for prompt payment, in the form of discounts or in the difference of price. Data are wanting to estimate the intermediate expenses; but the known extravagance of the charges at New Orleans, justify the belief, that the comparison will be in favour of the northern route; which, as we have seen, is preferable by 25 days in time, and \$8 66 per ton in freight. The quantity forwarded this season is unknown to the writer; but judging from a statement of the produce that arrived at New Orleans from the interior, for several years immediately preceding, staple productions, principally provisions and tobacco, besides many other articles not taken into the account, to an amount of between forty and fifty thousand tons must have past Louisville, on their way down since last fall. How much of this, besides the tobacco, was furnished by Kentucky, it is difficult to say. 40,000 tons, at \$8 66 per ton, amounts to \$352,666,—a great sum to be saved in one year's crop, probably equal to the lamentable difference now existing between the exports and imports of the northern half of this state, and just equivalent to an enhancement of price to that amount.

As to storing a cargo at New Orleans, that subject need not be enlarged upon. No person of experience would send provisions to that place, expecting to deposit them in warehouses, and wait a demand, or rise of price. Such a step is seldom taken, but upon compulsion; and it has heretofore been considered nearly tantamount to an abandonment of the property.

The superiority of the northern channel, and New York deposit, is in nothing more striking than the effect of the climate. Intelligence lately received from New Orleans, states, that for three months they have been without sweet flour. The want of a supply of this article, for so long a period, may be principally attributed to the unparalleled continuance of low waters: but it is a circumstance extremely discouraging to the Mississippi trader, when there has been so little de-

mand elsewhere, that none but sour flour remains, out of at least 200,000 bushels, that found the way to that city, during the last winter and spring.

At New York, we may at all times expect to sell at a fair price; but if the contrary should happen, the rise of the market may be waited without the certainty, or even apprehension, of the loss of the whole adventure. The effect of the proposed channel of intercourse, on importations, is sufficiently important and diversified, to deserve an essay by itself.

No act could be imagined more glorious and magnificent for the young state of Ohio, than the undertaking and completing a navigable canal through her territory; no act more beneficial in a commercial or political point of view. That, and the New York canal once finished, in vain might faction plot to dismember the union. Whether her disposable means be equal to the completion, can only be determined after a very perfect survey and estimate. Should it be undertaken either by the state or individual enterprize, Kentucky and her citizens ought to feel too much interest to suffer the operation to languish for want of any aid they can prudently afford.

[*Kentucky Gazette.*]

Miscellany.

PEACE SOCIETIES.

No institutions of modern origin have received more undeserved obloquy, than those expressly formed, and in all their conduct uniformly devoted to the advancement of the "kingdom of the Prince of Peace." It is not easy to account for the virulency of the abuse on any just or fair principle; and it would seem, that it must have originated in entire ignorance of the principles of the association, as well as the deeds of the associates. To remove this source of vituperation, we have copied the following address of a Peace Society founded in Scotland—and which is established on the same platform of that of all the peace societies in the United States. [*Bost. Cent.*]

Address of the Glasgow Peace Society.

In announcing the formation and design of this society, the friends of peace in Glasgow, are aware, that, from the general popularity of war, and the adventitious glory with which it has been invested, it will be difficult to lead men to entertain a just impression of its evils and enormities. Poets, by their sublime and imposing descriptions of war, and historians, by their brilliant and fascinating exhibitions of heroism and valour, have not only softened its horrid features, and disguised its savage and ferocious character, but have invested its awful scenes of misery and bloodshed with such an aspect of grandeur and magnificence, that although there is no evil which has inflicted more misery and wretchedness on

mankind, which is more injurious to the welfare and prosperity of a nation, which exerts a more baneful influence over the morals of a people, and which is more opposite to the design and tendency of the gospel, yet there is no evil of which such delusive ideas have been entertained, either respecting its justice or necessity, or with regard to which such a melancholy indifference has been manifested, in reference to the crimes and miseries that are inseparable from its prosecution.

As even those who have lamented the existence of war, have generally considered it as a necessary evil, its nature and expediency have seldom been examined by the light of Christian truth. People have considered it vain to question the lawfulness and necessity of a practice which has prevailed to such an extent, and which is universally sanctioned even by Christian nations. Yet many who have examined the practice by the light which the gospel sheds over it, have arrived at an entire and decided conviction of its being directly opposed to the spirit and precepts of the gospel, and that it is incapable of being justified upon Christian principles. It is the great design and tendency of the gospel to eradicate those lusts and passions in which wars and fightings have their origin; and there is no disposition of mind which the Prince of Peace was more careful to impress and to cherish in his disciples, than that meekness, and forbearance, and love, which they were called to exercise not only towards each other, but towards their enemies. It ought, also, to be observed, that the character, example, and precepts of Christ, all combine to illustrate the truth of the angelic announcement, which accompanied his advent on earth, that the gracious and heavenly dispensation which he came to introduce, was designed to promote "*Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will towards men.*"

Independently of those arguments in favour of their principles and sentiments, which are purely of a Christian nature, the friends of peace might adduce many considerations for producing a conviction of the evil and unprofitable nature of war, which would weigh with those who judge of its criminality, more by its injurious influence on their interests, or its pernicious effects on society, than by its opposition to the divine law. They might exhibit its demoralizing influence on the minds and characters of a people; they might prove its effects in diminishing the average degree of a nation's comfort and happiness by the exhaustion of its resources on the work of destruction; they might describe the horrors and desolations which mark its progress through those countries which unhappily become the theatre of its operations; and they might point the eye of humanity to the wounded and agonized sufferers which cover the field of battle, or to the misery and wretchedness of those destitute widows and orphans, whom the cruelties of war have bereft of their support. Nor is the practice more pernicious in its effects, than unreason-

able in its nature. Who does not perceive the absurdity of adopting such a practice for adjusting the differences of nations, and for determining the reasonableness of their respective claims? How shocking now appears the barbarous custom of our ancestors, who determined the rights of justice and decided the truth of opposing sentiments, by judicial combat! but equally monstrous is the practice of Christian nations in this more enlightened age, of deciding the justice of their respective claims by the sword, and of appealing to force for the determination of right and wrong. How much more consistent with the pacific spirit of the gospel of Him, who came not to *destroy* men's lives but to *save* them, would be the conduct of Christian nations, to determine their differences with reason and justice, by referring them to arbitration, instead of imitating the jurisprudence of barbarians and savages, with whom *might* is *right*, and successful violence constitutes the only legitimate claim to possession.

Considering, particularly, the peaceful nature and design of the gospel, it certainly becomes Christians solemnly to inquire, how far the practice of war is reconcileable with the doctrines and principles of Christianity; and to encourage and assist this inquiry, by printing and circulating tracts, illustrative of this great and important question, is the design of the friends of peace in establishing this society. While they have been induced to direct the public attention to this measure, from a conviction that war is inconsistent with the character and design of the gospel, they have been encouraged by the establishment of many peace societies, both in England and America, by whose exertions a variety of tracts, and other publications illustrative of the subject, have been printed and extensively circulated. The pacific spirit, also manifested by several of the European monarchs, and other favourable circumstances, which indicate a growing conviction of the folly and unprofitableness of war, encourage the hope that a change may soon be effected in the public mind, respecting the nature of this unchristian practice.

The friends of peace are fully convinced, that Christianity, the animating principle of all that is good and happy in the world, is the mighty instrument which Infinite Wisdom hath designed, for working such a great and benign change on the hearts and characters of men, as to make injustice, aggression, bloodshed, and war, to cease to the ends of the earth; and they would look with greater hopelessness on the success of their designs, did they not contemplate the contemporaneous existence of those numerous Christian institutions, which are employed in disseminating the light of divine truth over the world. But though they are aware, that nothing but the powerful operation of Christian principles can cast out the evil spirit of war, which has so completely possessed the minds of men, yet they are persuaded that judicious and Christian publications, illustrating the pacific

nature of the gospel, exhibiting the criminality, unprofitableness, and miseries of war, and leading men to explore, with a resolute eye, its nature and consequences, may produce a beneficial impression on public sentiment, at this eventful and important crisis, and by forming in the minds of men, an enlightened conviction of its evil and antichristian nature, may turn the torrent of popular opinion, and direct it in one full tide of abhorrence against this destructive and inhuman custom.

Relying on the Divine blessing, and resting their hopes on the sure word of prophecy, that a period will come, when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," the friends of peace entertain no painful or embarrassing fears of the ultimate success of their design. And as there is a distinct portion allotted to human agency, in the accomplishment of all God's merciful designs towards mankind, this prophecy forms an imperative call on every believer in revelation, to accelerate the advent of this blissful era. Their countrymen are laudably engaged in abolishing the cruel and sanguinary customs of superstition and idolatry, by the diffusion of divine truth; and can they allow a custom to exist among themselves, which inflicts more misery, and destroys more human life, than all the superstitious and idolatrous practices of the heathen? And they know not a nobler and more interesting object to which the industry and intelligence of Christians can be directed, than to aspire to the character and blessedness of peace makers, by diffusing around them the charities of the gospel, and causing the sacred principle of good will to circulate among mankind, and thus endeavour to banish from the earth the greatest evil and the severest scourge that ever afflicted and desolated the human race.

They cannot conclude without stating, that as their design is wholly of a Christian nature, they disavow all connexion or interference with the politics or political institutions of earthly governments. Their great and exclusive aim is to promote "peace on earth and good will among men;" and whatever diversity of sentiment may prevail respecting the lawfulness or expediency of war in particular circumstances, such as the alleged necessity of self defence, they earnestly invite the co-operation of all who are friendly to the *general design* of the institution, and who are desirous of promoting permanent and universal peace. Christians ought not to remain inactive under a conviction of the unutterable evils of war, but should combine their talents, their influence, and their exertions, with other bodies of Christians throughout the world, to disseminate pacific principles, that, under the blessing of the God of Peace, the general prevalence of these sentiments may influence the minds of the rulers of nations, and lead them not only to regulate the internal policy of their governments, but their own intercourse and negotiations with foreign countries, by the peaceful principles of the

gospel of Christ, and thus hasten the arrival of that glorious period, when the universal reign of righteousness and peace shall be established in the earth—when men shall “beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks, and nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.”

Physical Effects of Stimulants.

Extracts from the Address of Dr. Nichols of Danvers, before the Salem Society for Suppression of Intemperance.

To explain to you the manner in which ARDENT SPIRITS and OTHER POISONS injure the health, and eventually destroy the constitution, I must first endeavour to make you acquainted with some of the laws of the animal economy, the difference between health and disease, and why medicines which prove useful in the latter are injurious in the former condition of the body. Man, and other warm-blooded animals, are similarly, are wonderfully, made. The stomach and other organs associated with it, by the agency of their respective juices, dissolve the food and pour its nutritious qualities into the current of blood which is returning to the heart. The heart receives this mixture, and throws it into the vessels of the lungs, where by its exposure to the atmospheric air, it acquires new properties, and returns to the heart fitted to produce the secretions, to contribute to the growth and nourishment of every part of the body, to which it is immediately carried by the arteries. What is it that puts this whole apparatus in motion? Vitality, or life, which seems to be seated in the brain and its appendages, and communicates its influences to every part of the system through the medium of the nerves. Thus the brain, the blood vessels, the lungs, and the organs of digestion, are mutually dependent on each other. Jointly they produce the continuation of life.

Organized beings have their limited periods of growth, maturity and decay. Simple, nutritious food, pure air, and rest, are all that is necessary to perfect the first, prolong the second, and to render tranquil the third, stage of existence.

What is food? The substances which afford nourishment to animals are sugar, starch, glue, farina,* mucilage, vegetable acids, oil, water, and animal matter. These simple elements are compounded in a great variety of ways in the substances used for food, and are sometimes found mixed with other ingredients highly deleterious to animal life. To enable us to choose our food with safety, the benevolent CREATOR made the senses of seeing, smelling, and tasting, capable of distinguishing between the salutary and noxious.

* Farina, a substance which abounds in grain and many esculent roots.

Until these guards have become vitiated, there is but little danger of swallowing poisons inadvertently. If in any instance this does happen, they prove offensive to the nerves of the stomach, intestines, glands, or blood-vessels; and an effort is made to expel them by vomiting, sweating, or the other emunctories.

In perfect health all the organs perform their respective functions with ease: the appetite craves nothing but simple food, which is easily digested, and converted into healthy blood? exercise aids the circulation, and corporeal and mental vigour distinguishes the happy man.

What is it that so frequently interrupts this delightful condition, produces pain, languor, and all the maladies that embitter life? Most frequently, attempts to improve on the design of nature, to procure pleasure from poisoned streams, and nourishment from forbidden fruits.

STIMULANTS, [which the Doctor describes as consisting of pepper, spices, bitters, and all those things which are commonly considered *strengthening* and *wholesome* because *warming* to the stomach] in a concentrated form, destroy the organization and life; more diluted, they blister; rendered still weaker, they only produce smarting and increase the warmth of the part to which they are applied. When applied to parts, the office of which is to secrete juices for special purposes in the animal economy, they increase the quantity and vitiate the quality, of such secretions. To illustrate this, I refer you to their operation on the eye. The delicate coats of this organ are instantly inflamed; the mild and bland fluid, which washes and lubricates it in health, becomes so corrosive that it even blisters the skin, should it be suffered to run over the cheek any considerable length of time. In like manner, pepper, for example, an article extensively used in modern cookery, increases and vitiates the secreted juices of the mouth and stomach. These juices are provided by nature to dissolve and digest the food. In the same proportion that they lose their natural qualities, the powers of digestion are lessened. When this happens from the use of stimulants, a sensation resembling hunger is produced. Consequently, a larger quantity of food is taken than can be perfectly digested. Here we discover the prolific source of what is usually termed *bad humours*, with all their attendant evils. By this continued abuse of the stomach, the natural appetite is destroyed. That which was before offensive is now most highly relished. Simple food, that which is best suited to nourish and invigorate, is loathed and rejected. An artificial appetite for other poisons is acquired; and he who has thus vitiated his taste, will seldom be satisfied with such drinks as were designed by nature to supply every want of this kind. Water is tasteless; something acid or pungent must take its place; and fortunate will he be, should he not resort to ardent spirits in some form or other to re-

lieve that thirst which high seasoned food occasions.

NARCOTICS, or substances which possess intoxicating qualities, [opium, ardent spirits, tobacco, &c.] produce effects common with other stimulants on the parts to which they are applied. Their operation on the nervous system is still more injurious. When taken in moderate quantities, "they produce a kind of artificial genius, vigour and vivacity. They lift a man's intellectual faculties, as well as his feelings, above their ordinary level; and if by the same means they could be kept for any length of time in that state of exaltation, it might constitute something like a specious apology for having had recourse to them. But the excitement of the system can in no instance be urged above its accustomed and natural pitch, without this being succeeded by a correspondent degree of depression." When taken to excess, pleasurable sensation is for a short time carried to its highest elevation:

—————"Elysium opens round,
A pleasing frenzy buoys the lightened soul,
But soon this heaven is gone."

Wild delirium, loss of voluntary motion, stupor, sleep, nausea and vomiting, follow in rapid succession. To this, more or less fever, accompanied by shivering, inactivity of body and mind, pain in the head, thirst, anxiety, and other symptoms of indirect debility, succeed. To relieve such distressing complaints, the deluded sufferer too often resorts again to the deceitful potion. The same round of joy, madness and distress follows. Still he is not weaned from the bewitching cup, till the powers of life are almost exhausted, when, by a wise provision of nature, the hitherto delicious poison becomes so loathsome and offensive, that it can be no longer retained in the stomach: the system is therefore from necessity allowed in some measure to recover its impaired energies. "There is however no imprudence in regard to health, which does not tell," and although after a fit of intoxication a man may seem to recover all his former vigour, the event will probably prove that he has lost a "slice of his constitution." Those frequently suffer most in the end, who do not appear to suffer immediately from every act of indiscretion. [Salem Gaz.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

The following tribute to the merits of Joseph Lancaster, is extracted from the *North American Review*, No. 25.

"Mr. Lancaster says he has spent eighteen years of his life, and a very considerable part of his fortune, in perfecting and spreading his system of education, in doing which he has

(though he says it not himself,) encountered opposition from the prejudices, and habits, and interests of individuals, and the discountenance of his own government. He has met with great success, and has the satisfaction of knowing, that five millions of children have been the subjects of his system, and of believing that they, and many millions more, even the entire multitude of the civilized world, will feel the benefits of it. Yet how few are there who would undertake such a labour, even with the certainty of such a result, and nobody would engage in it while it was uncertain, who was not penetrated and filled with a predominant enthusiasm, that should be sustained by the ceaseless presence of a great purpose. We have been present at his lectures, and, notwithstanding the homeliness of his style, and the plainness of his manner, and even of his audience,—for there were not many there who shine in the world,—we confess that the spectacle was to ourselves not without grandeur. One naturally called to mind the discussions of which his system had been the subject among the great,—the effects it had produced upon the men who now are, and might yet produce upon those who are to be. He stated his purpose of travelling through the United States to promulgate his system, expecting no pecuniary advantage, and only hoping to raise the means of defraying his expenses—a thousand people were present, not for amusement, or form, or show, but to listen to the results of many years' experience and close observation on a subject near to the hearts of many, for many of them were parents and intimately connected with the great interests of society and the progress of civilization. Whatever may be thought of the exterior form of his system, he stated and illustrated the leading principles of the art of endowing the young mind with knowledge and discipline, in a way which could not fail of making an impression on those who heard him, and producing some practical effect. In all this there seemed to be something to raise a liberal mind, and to please a generous one. But we have since heard and read many remarks not according with these impressions, and showing to what a man exposes himself by aiming to render service to the world, and sacrificing every thing to his great purpose; and also, what little things people sometimes attend to, when great objects are before them. Some complained that his voice was unpleasant, and utterance imperfect; others, that he told anecdotes which might be found in books or were trifling; others, that his illustrations were not refined; some said, his system was already well understood among us, and practised upon as far as is useful, and some, that it was unsuitable to our state of society. It has been said by some one, that he was fond of roving, and cunningly gave lectures to supply himself with pocket money. It is fortunate for a man who would serve the world, if he is beyond the effect of such remarks."

Foreign.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RUSSIA.

In Russia a general system of improvement has been introduced, with the most decided success into all the scientific and military establishments; and the mind of the nation expands more and more under the wise and judicious direction of the minister of public education. Doubtless, nothing contributed more immediately to this object, or has a more direct influence on the civilization of the lower classes, than the public and gratuitous schools. Within these few years upwards of two thousand of these schools have been established, several of which are governed by young Russians, who had been sent to England in order to be instructed in the new system of education.

The liberality of the emperor and of the dowager empress towards these establishments, and, in general, towards every thing that regards education, is almost unbounded; and their example is imitated by a great many rich individuals. Count de Schuwalof has endowed a gymnasium with 150,000 rubles. [A ruble is 15½ cents.] The counsellor of mines, Demidow, has made a present of 1000 rubles to the University of Moscow; and of an equal sum to the two preparatory schools of Kiew and Tobolk. He has likewise appropriated the same sum to the seminary and gymnasium of Jaraslaw. Count Sochremetjew has given in one sum, two millions and a half of rubles, to establish an infirmary for the clergy, and likewise a very considerable sum to the University of Moscow. The grand chancellor Romanzow has established on his estates a number of Lancasterian schools; he is building four churches for different religions; and he has caused a voyage round the world to be undertaken at his sole expense.

The Bible societies likewise receive considerable sums, as well from the imperial family as from private individuals: even the princes and khans of Caucasus, Georgia and Mingrelia, contribute to these acts of munificence, as well as the chiefs of the distant tribes of Tartary and Siberia. In Irkutsk, in Siberia, there are at present a preparatory school, a school for teaching the Japanese language, a school of navigation, and a library—a very rare thing, no doubt, in this part of Asia. Several tribes, particularly those at Tungor and Burat, eagerly send their children to the schools recently established in the country, in consequence of some individuals belonging to them having, of late years, had an opportunity to see, with their own eyes, the astonishing effects of civilization. These schools are under the direction of national preceptors, educated for that office in the seminary of Irkutsk.

Thus it is that nations reputed barbarous at the beginning of this century, are rapidly advancing towards civilization; and every where

a degree of emulation is excited which cannot but tend to accelerate its progress.

The Greeks, who form the greater part of the population of Odessa, are all animated by an excellent spirit for improvement, and display the greatest zeal for the general good of their native country. The education of youth first attracted their attention; and they have, in consequence, established, by voluntary and abundant subscriptions, a school which already enjoys a great reputation; they have entrusted it to eight able professors, at the head of whom are Messrs. Geradois and Marcris, both highly distinguished as men of science.

The governor of Odessa, Count de Langeron, gives the greatest encouragement to the professors and the students. Besides the annual donations made to the school by these worthy Greeks, four houses of insurance, established and managed by Greek merchants, also make a deduction in favour of it from their annual profits, the amount of which, for the year 1817, was 52,892 rubles, or about 18,000*l.* sterling. Several merchants have deposited funds for the establishment of a printing office on a large scale, intended to propagate knowledge throughout all Greece. They propose to provide physicians and other medical attendance for the sick poor, without distinction of country or religion.

[*Paris Journal.*]

A Summary of the Progress of the Arts in France.

Compiled for the Democratic Press, from M. Chaptal's comparison between the industry of France, in 1789, and 1819.

In 1789, the French imported cotton goods, to the amount of 26,000,000 of francs; in 1812, 1 million and a half.

The cachemire shawls of M. Ternaux, are fully equal to those of India. The Angola goats imported lately, promise new facilities to this manufacture.

The manufactures of linen and silk, have been wonderfully improved of late years; the machinery of Mr. Douglass, invited into France, by M. Chaptal, has greatly contributed to the perfection of all the manufactures depending on spinning and weaving.

The establishments of the manufactures of chemical articles, now excel the English, both in quality and price.

The art of bleaching, both with and without the aid of oxymuriatic acid, has been carried to the highest perfection, not only on linen and cotton, but on the pulp of paper. In this way, colours are not only discharged, but paper is also coloured now, with the most beautiful tints, at a cheap rate.

Distillation has been brought to great perfection, by the improvements of Messrs. Chaptal, Argand and Edward Adam. The first improved the form of the still, by diminishing its depth in proportion to its capaci-

ty; the latter saved fuel by his mode of heating the wash, and condensing the spirit of various strengths by a single operation.

During the revolution, the art of making vinegar for the table, for manufactures and for medicine, by distilling wood and clarifying the pyroligneous acid, has been so improved, as to supply great part of the consumption of this article at the best tables of Paris.

The art of chemically purifying water, by the improvement of filters not merely in the mechanical construction, but in the chemical additions that precipitate the impurities of water, have essentially contributed of late years to health and to comfort.

The art of extracting the finest and most nourishing of soups from the gelatine, contained in bones, was brought to great perfection by M. Cadet de Vaux, —, and the art of preserving meat, fruit, vegetables, and milk, perfectly good for years, by the process of M. Apput, is also a present from philosophy to society.

The expeditious mode of tanning, of M. de Seguin, is, indeed, only expedient upon urgent occasions; but the theory of tanning has wonderfully improved the practice of it, by applying to this art, the anatomy of the skin, and the chemical changes that take place in it, during the operation of tanning.

In France, for some years past, paper has been manufactured of any definite length.

The memoir of M. Monge, on the process of felting, has greatly improved the hat manufacture.

The metallurgy of France, now in all its branches, equals the English.

In porcelain the French excel at present all Europe.

The stone engraving of M. de Lestayrie, is daily improving, and promises to afford every scientific work requiring plates, at much lower prices than formerly.

Domestic.

JURIES.

The following is an extract from a copy of a document drawn up for the purpose of being laid before the Grand Jury at the commencement of the present term, but was not quite ready before they were dismissed.

[Kentucky Gazette.

The Grand Jury of the County of Fayette, believing it to be their duty, not only to make true presentments of all matters and things given them in charge, but also of all such things as they conceive to be injurious to the community generally, as well as those which operate on single individuals, present to the court, and through the court to the state, the oppression and grievances growing out of the present mode of trial by jury.

As the law now stands, *the whole number of the jury are required to be of one opinion, and to remain confined, without meat, drink, fire, or candles, unless by special leave of the court, until they do all agree and subscribe to the same verdict.*

The Grand Jury, at the same time that they view the trial by jury, under proper regulations, as one of the greatest securities they possess, against the arbitrary proceedings which possibly might be pursued by a court of judicature; yet they feel, that under the mode in which it is at present used in this country, it is attended with inconveniencies and hardships which require correction and melioration.

They object to the requisition for unanimity, and to the imprisonment of the jury until they do accord. Men's minds, and their deductions from given premises, may be as different as their features—thought is free and cannot be controlled by the will.

We believe, that the time when the requisition for unanimity in the manner now in use in this country took its rise in England, was about the same as when uniformity of belief on the subject of religion and a future state were required—the cause of all the horrid persecution, distress and misery in Europe, that has taken place on the subject of religion: and we believe that it is based on the same principles. We believe that this principle was abolished in this country by our bill of rights—by the declaration of American independence—by the constitution of the United States, and by the constitution of Kentucky, when they each declared freedom of conscience, and universal and unlimited toleration to all religions.

We believe that the reasons why this badge of feudal aristocracy and Saxon servitude is still retained in our trial by jury, after it has been expelled every where else, is from the sacred estimation in which the trial by jury has been held, the fear of injuring or marring this invaluable privilege, and because the makers and expounders of our laws seldom suffer under its objectionable features.

We believe it unconstitutional in its operation, because it attempts to control human thought and opinion—and, what is worse, sometimes compels the commission of perjury. After a jurymen has made a solemn pledge to his God, by taking an oath that he will diligently inquire, and a true verdict give between the parties, according to the evidence and best of his knowledge—he does inquire, and after having tried the issue pursuant to his oath, forms his opinion as to the verdict; but if this opinion should not agree with that of a majority of the jurors, he must forego it, and subscribe to a verdict which he conscientiously believes false, and will thereby perjure himself, or suffer all the pains and penalties attendant on hunger, thirst, cold and imprisonment. Because, under the constitution, the ancient mode of trial by jury is guaranteed to the citizens of this commonwealth—and we believe the most ancient mode did not require a unanimous verdict, but only a major-

rity of those impannelled. Afterwards, when the concurrent voice of twelve was required to form a verdict, if the jury on their retirement did not agree, the minority was struck from the number and new jurors added, and if they did not agree, the minority was again struck off, and thus until twelve were found who would agree, and were of the same opinion. Thus it will be perceived, that even in those rude days of literary darkness, when the mass of the people were recognised as possessing no rights but those derived from property, yet it was thought they had souls, and that they ought not, under the pains and penalties of starvation and imprisonment, to be compelled to consign this immortal part to perdition. When in the progress of society towards civilization, luxury, vice and corruption, the different classes in society became established, and each member had assigned him his particular rank, the feelings, situation or wishes of those liable to serve on juries, met no consideration in the breast of a learned and exalted judge, the corrupt and venal instrument of a more corrupt and flagitious court. Then it was that the present mode was put in practice—that part of the people from whom juries were taken, had, if any, a very feeble voice in the government—no redress was had—no corrective applied.

In this situation was it that this highly celebrated trial by jury was transmitted to us—a blessing to the litigant; to all mankind else a curse.

We believe that the requisition of unanimity retards business, by creating the necessity of frequently employing persons incapable of doing the duty of jurors, at least with accuracy and despatch. Because of the great number of causes, and those such as occupy most of the time of the court at each term, not being settled because of disagreeing juries. And that it, together with the probable confinement, deters from our courts of justice, those persons whose probity and knowledge would best enable them to do business with expedition and correctness.

Note. Would not an alteration of the jurors' oath be a sufficient remedy?

NAVY.

The following are regulations in our navy relative to the promotion of midshipmen:—

'A midshipman, before being promoted to the rank of a lieutenant, must be eighteen years of age, have served at sea two years, be acquainted with the manner of rigging and stowing a ship, the management of artillery at sea, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, and navigation. He must also know how to make astronomical calculations for nautical purposes, and pass an examination on all those points before a board of navy officers to be appointed by the secretary of the navy for that purpose; by whom the morals

and general character of candidates will be inquired into.

'Candidates for examination and promotion are to send in their applications to the secretary of the navy, on the 1st day of October, and on the 1st day of March, every year; and they will be informed of the place or places where examinations are to be held, either by letter or through the medium of the public prints.'

AMERICAN LEGHORN HATS.

At the late meeting of the Hartford Agricultural Society, several articles of domestic manufacture were exhibited, of superior workmanship; and among the articles of wearing apparel, were two elegant imitations of ladies' Leghorn hats, made by two young ladies, from a grass common in the vicinity of Hartford. They were closely compared (says the editor of the Connecticut Mirror,) with the finest Leghorns worn by the ladies in the city of Hartford, and so curiously were they wrought, that one of them at least, was pronounced equal, if not superior, to any with which it was examined. The material of which they are made, so nearly resembles that of the genuine Leghorns, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish the one from the other. This grass is commonly known by the name of *ticklematch grass*; but not being able to procure a specimen in season, we are unable to give a botanical description of it at this time. [*N. Y. Evening Post.*]

Note. It may perhaps be difficult to make hats that will be as fine as Leghorns at the same prices, but the above article may point out to those of our women and children who are industriously disposed, a profitable mode of employment, in making the *cheaper* kinds of women's hats.

Emigration to the West.—Passed through this place from Greenville district, bound to Chattahoochee, a man and his wife, his son and his wife, with a cart, but no horse. The man had a belt over his shoulders, and he drew in the shafts—the son worked by traces tied to the end of the shafts, and assisted his father to draw the cart: the son's wife rode in the cart, and the old woman was walking, carrying a rifle and driving a cow.

[*Pendleton, S. C. Mess.*]

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. the select and common councils of the city convened for the purpose of electing a mayor. The votes are taken viva voce, and a majority of the number present is essential to a choice. Upon the first trial the votes were for

Mathew Lawler	. . .	11
John Geyer	. . .	8
Robert Wharton	. . .	5
James N. Barker	. . .	5—

whereupon four other trials were made before a legal majority was found for any one. The last time

James N. Barker had	. . .	17
Mathew Lawler	. . .	11
Robert Wharton	. . .	1

James N. Barker, esquire, being duly elected, took the oaths, and forthwith entered upon the duties of his office.

Poetry.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE FRONTIER MAID."

Wild was the night, and roaring wide
Roll'd out Delaware's stormy tide,
The drifting ice from side to side
Driving and crashing restlessly.

Then, thro' the wintry tempest's moan,
Flourish'd the swelling trumpet tone;
Their little barks the host unknown
Are launching forth impetuously.

Oft o'er the flood was heard the roar,
As thro' the drift some barges bore,
With clanging ax and crashing oar,
Bursting their way resistlessly.

For high the chieftain's signal bright,
Blazes ahead, and who to-night
Would tamely lag behind that light
That leads to death or victory.

O, what's this lonely martial pow'r,
That in this wild, unwonted hour,
While darkness and while tempests lour,
Puts forth so stern and fearlessly?

'Tis Liberty's last hope below,
Thro' flood and storm they seek the foe,
To strike the bravest, mightiest blow,
That e'er was struck for victory.

This awful hour the die is cast,
For Trenton they are toiling fast,
Where every heart must bleed its last,
Or save expiring Liberty.

Loud was the storm o'er all the land,
And cold it swept the darksome strand,
Where, struggling from their barks, the band
Muster'd in dread serenity.

Then rose a shout!—who would not die
To mix with hearts so bold and high?
For "Battle! Battle!" was the cry
That thunder'd loud and cheerfully.

"On!" was the word!—and grim and dread,
While all is silent as the dead,
Save the quick march's hurried tread,
The host is rushing rapidly.

What do yon glimmering watch-fires tell?
What distant sounds so faintly swell?
What lonely voices cry "all's well?"
Amid the night's solemnity?

Huzza! 'tis Trenton!—Hark, that cry—
That shriek of death!—The pickets die!—
A foeman's trump is pealing high—
His drums are rolling furiously.

"On! on!—we conquer or we die,"
Was Washington's resounding cry,
And glorious was the glad reply,
The shout of "Death or Victory."

O, charge! charge on!—The strife is o'er—
Swell, swell that burst of joy once more—
Shout it to every sea and shore,
The morning song of Liberty!

Millions, 'mid tyranny's alarms,
Shall start to hear that music's charms,
And shouting thousands shine in arms
To rival Trenton's chivalry.

Wyoming Herald.]

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, the Rev. George Chandler, to Miss Catharine Rice, daughter of John Rice, esq. all of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the same Rev. gentleman, Mr. Thomas Mellon, of New Orleans, to Miss Eliza Toby, daughter of Capt. Simeon Toby, of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Alonzo Wakeman, of New York, to Margaretta Freeman, daughter of the late Jacob Cox, of this city.

On the 14th inst. at Clermont, near Philadelphia, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Dr. James Rush, to Ann, daughter of Jacob Ridgway, esq.

DIED.

On the 7th inst. William Ashbridge, merchant, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 10th inst. Mr. William Forrest.

At St. Louis, near New Orleans, of the yellow fever, in the fifteenth year of his age, Samuel Relf, second son of Samuel Relf, editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

On the 28th ult. at Malden, colonel John Ogilvy, late his Britannic majesty's commissioner under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty at Ghent, of the prevalent fever.

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